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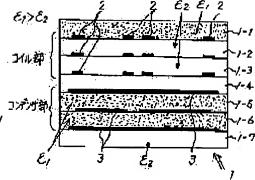
(72)Inventor: HAYASHI KATSUHIKO

### (54) LC COMPOSITE COMPONENT

### (57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To prevent the occurrence of warping in IC composite components even when different kinds of materials are simultaneously baked at the time of manufacturing the components by providing dielectric layers of the same material as that used for forming a capacitor section on both sides of a dielectric layer equipped with a coil section.

CONSTITUTION: A coil section is formed by respectively forming coil patterns 2 on the second, third, and fourth layers 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4 of a multilayered substrate 1, with the first layer 1-1 of the substrate 1 being used as a protective layer, and connecting the patterns 2 to each other through via holes. Then a capacitor section is formed by respectively forming capacitor electrode



patterns 3 on the fifth, sixth, and seventh layers 1-5, 1-6, and 1-7 of the substrates 1 and forming capacitors of the patterns 3. The first layer 101 which is the uppermost protective layer is formed by using the same highly dielectric material as that used for the capacitor section. When the highly dielectric layers are formed on both sides of the coil section by using the same material in such a way, no warping occurs in the substrate 1 even when the different kinds of materials are baked simultaneously.

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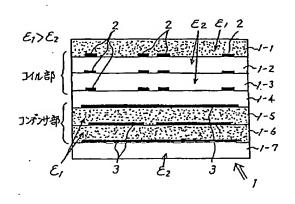
### (54)【発明の名称】 LC複合部品

#### (57)【要約】

【目的】 本発明はLC複合部品に関し、LC複合部品を製造する際、異種材の同時焼成を行っても、反りが発生しないようにすることを目的とする。

【構成】 複数の誘電体層を積層した多層基板を具備し、多層基板の一部に設定したコイル部と、別の誘電体層に設定したコンデンサ部とを設けると共に、コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon_1$ )を、他の誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon_1$ )とりも高く( $\epsilon_1$ )を、他の誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon_1$ )とかたして複合部品において、コイル部を設けた誘電体層を挟んで、コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層の反対側に積層した誘電体層の内の、少なくとも1層1-1を、コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層1-5、1-6と同じ材料の誘電体層で構成した。

### 本発明の原理 説明図



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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項】】 複数の誘電体層を積層した多層基板を具備し、

該多層基板の一部の誘電体層(1-2~1-4)上に、 コイル(L)を構成する導体パターン(2)を設定した コイル部と、

別の誘電体層(1-5~1-7)上に、コンデンサ (C)を構成する導体パターン(3)を設定したコンデ ンサ部とを設けると共に、

該コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon$ 、)を、他の誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon$ 、)よりも高く( $\epsilon$ 、>  $\epsilon$ 、)したLC複合部品において、

上記コイル部を設けた誘電体層を挟んで、コンデンサ部の反対側(積層方向の反対側) に積層した誘電体層の内の、少なくとも1層(1-1)を、

上記コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層(1-5、1-6)と、同じ材料の誘電体層で構成したことを特徴とするLC複合部品。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、多層基板にコイルしとコンデンサCとを実装したLC複合部品(例えば、高周波LCフィルタ)に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】図4は、従来技術の説明図であり、図4 AはLCフィルタの断面図、図4Bは焼成後のLCフィルタの説明図(断面図)を示す。

[0003]図4中、1は多層基板、1-1~1-7は 多層基板の第1層~第7層(誘電体層)、2はコイルバ ターン、3はコンデンサ電極パターンを示す。

Φ: LCフィルタの構成の説明・・・図4A参照 従来、LC複合部品として、例えば、コイルしとコンデンサを用いたLCフィルタが知られていた。その内、小型SMD化したLCフィルタの1例(断面図)を図4に示す。

【0004】 この小型SMD化したLCフィルタは、導体パターンにより形成したコイル部、及びコンデンサ部を多層基板1に内蔵し、該多層基板1の外部に、側面電極(図示省略)を形成したものである。具体的には、次の通りである。

【0005】図示のように、多層基板1の第1層1-1は、保護層(カバー層)として使用し、第2層1-2、第3層1-3、第4層1-4上に、それぞれコイルバターン(導体パターン)2を形成し、これらのコイルバターン2間をピア(図示省略)によって接続し、コイル部(L部)を形成する。

[0006]また、多層基板1の第5層1-5、第6層 1-6、第7層1-7上には、コンデンサ電極パターン 3を形成する。そして、とれらコンデンサ電極パターン 3により、コンデンサを形成して、コンデンサ部(C 部)とする。

【0007】上記コイル部とコンデンサ部とは、所定のパターン間をピアによって接続すると共に、コイル部とコンデンサ部の所定の導体パターン部分を、側面電極に接続し、SMD化したLCフィルタとする。

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【0008】 CのLCフィルタは、下側(マザーボードへの実装面側) にコンデンサ部を配置(多層基板の積層方向で、向かい合った位置に配置)し、その上側にコイル部を配置した構造(上下にL部とC部を配置)として10 小型化している。

【0009】ところで、上記構成のLCフィルタでは、C部に高い容量を得るために、コンデンサ部の誘電体層には、高誘電率材料を使用している。すなわち、コンデンサ部を構成する第5層1-5と、第6層1-6の誘電率を $\epsilon$ 、とし、その他の層(第1層1-1~第4層1-4、及び第7層1-7)の誘電率を $\epsilon$ 、とした場合、これらの誘電率の間に、 $\epsilon$ 、 $>\epsilon$ 、の関係が成り立つような誘電体材料を使用している。

[0010] ②: 製造上の説明・・・図4B参照 20 上記しCフィルタは、例えば次の各工程により製造する。

②−1:セラミックスとバインダーとのスラリーをシート化して、グリーンシートを製作する。

【0011】 Ø-2:製作した各グリーンシート上に、 導体ペーストの印刷等により、コイルバターン2、或い は、コンデンサ電極バターン3を形成する。

❷−3:上記各パターンを形成した各グリーンシートを 積層して積層体とし、との積層体を熱プレスする。

[0012]

30 ②-4:上記積層体を脱バインダし、焼成する。

②-5:焼成した積層体を分割滞で分割して、各々のチップとし、その両端部に端子を形成して、LCフィルタが完成する。完成したLCフィルタの断面は、図4Bのようになる。

【0013】上記のようにして、完成したLCフィルタには、図4Bに示したように、反りが発生する。すなわち、異種材を同時焼成すると、焼成収縮率の差により、図示のような反りが発生して、多層基板が湾曲する。

40 【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のような従来のも のにおいては、次のような課題があった。

①: 異種材料を同時焼成すると、反りが発生し、LC複合部品を構成する多層基板が曲がってしまう。従って、外銀上の不良品の発生が多くなる。

[0015] ②: 基板に反りが発生すると、SMD化した部品では、マザーボード等への実装作業が困難であり、かつ、実装状態も悪い。

本発明は、とのような従来の課題を解決し、LC複合部品を製造する際、異種材の同時焼成を行っても、反りが 50 発生しないようにすることを目的とする。

١

### [0016]

(課題を解決するための手段)図1は本発明の原理説明図であり、図1中、図4と同じものは、同一符号で示してある。

 $\{0017\}$ 本発明は上記の課題を解決するため、次のように構成した。すなわち、複数の誘電体層を積層した多層基板を具備し、該多層基板の一部の誘電体層1-2~1-4上に、コイル(L)を構成するコイルパターン(導体パターン)2を設定したコイル部と、別の誘電体層1-5~1-7上に、コンデンサ(C)を構成するコークンデンサ電極パターン(導体パターン)3を設定したコンデンサ部とを設けると共に、該コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon_1$ )を、他の誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon_1$ )を、他の誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon_1$ )よりも高く( $\epsilon_1$ )を、他の誘電体層の誘電率( $\epsilon_1$ )とたして複合部品において、上記コイル部を設けた誘電体層を挟んで、コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層の内の、少なくとも1図1-1を、コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層1-5、1-6と同じ材料の誘電体層で構成した。

#### [8100]

【作用】上記構成に基づく本発明の作用を、図1に基づいて説明する。上記構成のLC複合部品を製造する場合、従来例と同じように、異種材の同時焼成を行って製造する。

【0019】この焼成時に、各誘電体層は収縮するが、 焼成収縮率は、誘電材料により異なる。このため、材料 の異なる誘電体層間には、異なる方向の力が発生する。 しかし、本発明の上記構成によれば、コイル部を挟ん で、その両側に、コンデンサ部に使用している誘電体層 (高誘電体層)と同じ材料の誘電体層が設けてあるの で、異種材料を同時焼成しても、焼成時の収縮により発 生する反りの力は、打ち消し合い、全体として、反りは 発生しなくなる。

### [0020]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて説明 する

§ 1:第1実施例の説明・・・図2参照 図2は、本発明の第1実施例の説明図であり、図2中、図1と同じものは、同一符号で示してある。

【0021】①:LCフィルタの構成の説明 との実施例は、上記従来例と同様に、小型SMD化した LCフィルタの例である。

【0022】との小型SMD化したLCフィルタは、導体バターンにより形成したコイル部及びコンデンサ部を多層基板1に内蔵し、該多層基板1の外部に、側面電極(図示省略)を形成したものである。具体的には、次の通りである。

【0023】図2に示したように、多層基板1の第1層 1-1は、保護層(カバー層)として使用し、第2層1 -2、第3層1-3、第4層1-4上に、それぞれコイ ルパターン (導体パターン) 2を形成し、これらのコイルパターン 2間をピア (図示省略) によって接続し、コイル部 (L部) を形成する。

【0024】また、多層基板1の第5層1-5、第6層1-6、第7層1-7上には、コンデンサ電極パターン3を形成する。そして、これらコンデンサ電極パターン3により、コンデンサを形成して、コンデンサ部(C部)とする。

【0025】上記コイル部とコンデンサ部とは、所定のパターン間をピアによって接続すると共に、コイル部とコンデンサ部の所定の導体パターン部分を、側面電極に接続し、SMD化したLCフィルタとする。

[0026] とのしてフィルタは、下側(マザーボードへの実装面側)にコンデンサ部を配置(多層基板の積層方向で、向かい合った位置に配置)し、その上側にコイル部を配置した構造(上下にし部とC部を配置)として小型化している。

[0027] ②:各層の材料及び、誘電率の説明 上記構成のLCフィルタでは、コンデンサ部(C部) に 20 高い容量を得るために、コンデンサ部の誘電体層である 第5層1-5と、第6層1-6には、従来と同様に、誘 電率の高い高誘電体材料(誘電率 ε、)を使用してい

【0028】しかし、コンデンサ部にだけ高誘電率材料 (異種材料)を使用すると、焼成した場合、従来のよう に、反りが発生する。そとで、本実施例では、最上層の 保護層(又はカバー層)である第1層1-1にも、コン デンサ部と同じ材料(高誘電体材料)を使用した。

 $\{0029\}$  との場合、第1層1-1(保護層)の誘電 率を $\epsilon$ 、第2層1-2、第3層1-3、第4層1-4 の誘電率を $\epsilon$ 、第5層1-5、第6層1-6(コンデンサ部)の誘電率を $\epsilon$ 、、第7層1-7の誘電率を $\epsilon$ 、とする。但し、とれらの誘電率の間に、 $\epsilon$ 、 $>\epsilon$ 、の関係が成り立つ。

【0030】とのように、コイル部を挟んで、その両側に、同一材料からなる高誘電体層を設定する。とのようにすれば、異種材料を同時焼成しても、反りは発生しない。

### ③:誘電体層の厚みの説明

40 コンデンサ部を構成する誘電体層の厚みは、任意であり、必要とする容量が大きい場合には、薄くすればよい。また、第1層1-1 (表面層)の誘電体層の厚みは、上記の反りを対策できる厚みに設定すればよい。 【0031】§2:第2実施例の説明・・・図3参照図3は、本発明の第2実施例を示した図であり、図3AはLCフィルタの断面図(部品搭載無し)の例、図3BはLCフィルタの断面図(部品搭載有り)の例である。 【0032】図3中、図1、図2と同じものは、同一符号で示してある。また、1-Kは多層基板の表面層(誘 電体層)、4は厚膜抵抗(印刷抵抗)、5は部品(ディ

スクリート部品)を示す。

[0033] ①: LCフィルタの構成例1 (部品搭載無 し)の例の説明···図3(A)参照

この例は、図3(A)に示したように、第1層1-1 (反りを防止するための誘電体層)の上に、更に低誘電 体層 (誘電率 ε、) を積層した例 (部品搭載無し)の例 である。

【0034】図3Aに示したように、第1層1-1~第 7層1-7は、第1実施例のLCフィルタと同じ構成で あり、この第1層1-1の上に、更に、表面層1-Kを 10 積層している。

[0035]との場合、表面層1-Kは、第2層1-2 ~第4層1-4、及び第7層1-7の誘電体層と同じ材 科 (誘電率 $\epsilon$ , の低誘電体層) で構成する。また、第1層、及び第5層1-5、第6層1-6は同一材料の高誘 電体層 (誘電率 ε, ) で構成する。

【0036】とのように、反りを防止するための高誘電 体層である第1層1-1の上に、更に表面層(低誘電体 層) 1-Kが存在している場合でも、上記第1実施例と 同様に、異種材料を同時焼成しても、反りが発生しな 63

【0037】②: LCフィルタの構成例2 (部品搭載有 り)の例の説明・・・図3B参照

図3Bに示した例は、図3Aに示したLCフィルタに部 品(ディスクリート部品、印刷抵抗等)を搭載した例で ある.

[0038] 図示のように、LCフィルタを構成する多 層基板1には、例えば、厚膜抵抗4や、他の部品(ディ スクリート部品)5を搭載することがある。この時、厚 膜抵抗4や、他の部品5は、多層基板1の表面層1-K 30 3 コンデンサ電極パターン 上に搭載する。

[0039] この例でも、上記図3 (A) の例と同じよ うに、異種材料の同時焼成による反りが発生しない。従 って、表面層1-K上が平らな面に形成出来るから、表 面層上への部品搭載が容易に出来る。

[0040] (他の実施例)以上実施例について説明し たが、本発明は次のようにしても実施可能である。

①:LCフィルタに限らず、コイルしとコンデンサCを 用いた他のLC複合部品に適用可能である。

【0041】2:反りを防止するための高誘電体層1-1は、コンデンサ部の誘電体層と、全く同一材料でなく ても、焼成収縮率が実質的に同じならば、他の成分が含 まれていても使用可能である。

[0042]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば次 のような効果がある。すなわち、LC複合部品を製造す る際、コイル部を挟んで、コンデンサ部と反対側に、該 コンデンサ部の誘電体層と同じ材料の高誘電体層を設定 することにより、異種材料を同時焼成した場合の反りを 防止出来る。

【図面の簡単な説明】 20

【図1】本発明の原理説明図である。

【図2】第1実施例の説明図である。

【図3】第2実施例の説明図である。

【図4】従来技術の説明図である。

【符号の説明】

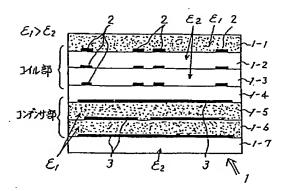
1-1~1-7 多層基板の第1層~第7層(誘電体

1-K 多層基板の表面層(誘電体層)

- 2 コイルパターン

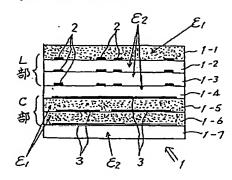
(図1)

## 本発明の原理 説明図



### [図2]

# オ/実施例の説明図 (LC7/ルタの断面図)



1:夠層基板

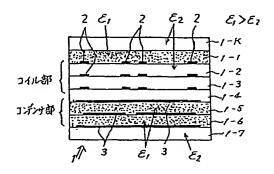
2: コイルパターン

3: コンデンサ電極パターン

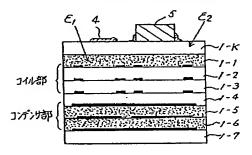
 $(\mathcal{E}_1 > \mathcal{E}_2)$ 

(図3)

オ2 寅施例の 説明図 A:LC 7419の断面図(部品搭載無L)



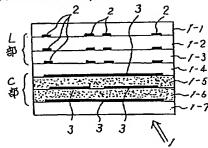
B: LC 7/1/9の断面図(部品搭載有り)



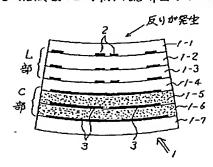
【図4】

### 従来技術の説明図

A:LCフィルタの断面図



B:焼成後のLC7/1/30説明図(断面図)



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### Bibliography

- (19) [Publication country] Japan Patent Office (JP)
- (12) [Kind of official gazette] Open patent official report (A)
- (11) [Publication No.] JP, 6-232005, A
- (43) [Date of Publication] August 19, Heisei 6 (1994)
- (54) [Title of the Invention] LC composite part
- (51) [The 5th edition of International Patent Classification]

H01G 4/40 321 9174-5E

H01F 15/00 D 8123-5E

17/00 D 8123-5E

HO3H 7/01 Z 8321-5J

[Request for Examination] Un-asking.

[The number of claims] 1

[Mode of Application] OL

[Number of Pages] 6

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- (22) [Filing date] February 1, Heisei 5 (1993)
- (71) [Applicant]

[Identification Number] 000003067

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[Patent Attorney]

[Name] Imamura Tatsuo (besides one person)

[Translation done.]

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#### Epitome

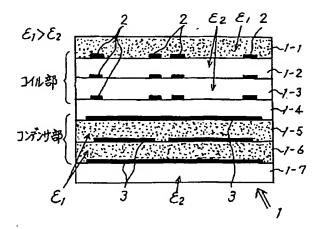
### (57) [Abstract]

[Objects of the Invention] In case this invention manufactures LC composite part about LC composite part, even if it performs coincidence baking of different-species material, it aims at making it curvature not occur.

[Elements of the Invention] While preparing the coil section which possessed the multilayer substrate which carried out the laminating of two or more dielectric layers, and was set to some multilayer substrates, and the capacitor section set as another dielectric layer The dielectric layer which prepared the coil section is pinched in LC composite part which made higher (epsilon1 > epsilon 2) than the dielectric constant (epsilon 2) of other dielectric layers the dielectric constant (epsilon 1) of the dielectric layer which constitutes the capacitor section. 1-1 [ at least one-layer ] consisted of a dielectric layer 1-5 of the dielectric layers which carried out the laminating to the opposite side of the dielectric layer which constitutes the capacitor section which constitutes the capacitor section, and a dielectric layer of the same ingredient as 1-6.

[Translation done.]

# 本発明の原理 説明図



[Translation done.]

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### CLAIMS

### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The coil section which set up the conductor pattern (2) which possesses the multilayer substrate which carried out the laminating of two or more dielectric layers, and constitutes a coil (L) on some dielectric layers (1-2 to 1-4) of this multilayer substrate The capacitor section which set up the conductor pattern (3) which

constitutes a capacitor (C) on another dielectric layer (1-5 to 1-7) It is LC composite part equipped with the above, and is characterized by having pinched the dielectric layer which prepared the above-mentioned coil section, and constituting at least one layer (1-1) in the dielectric layer which carried out the laminating to the opposite side (opposite side of the direction of a laminating) of the capacitor section from a dielectric layer (1-5, 1-6) which constitutes the above-mentioned capacitor section, and a dielectric layer of the same ingredient.

### [Translation done.]

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to LC composite part (for example, RF LC filter) which mounted Coil L and Capacitor C in the multilayer substrate.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 4 is the explanatory view of the conventional technique, and, as for the sectional view of an LC filter, and drawing 4 B, drawing 4 A shows the explanatory view (sectional view) of the LC filter after baking.

[0003] Among drawing 4 , in a multilayer substrate and 1-1 to 1-7, layer [1st] - the 7th layer (dielectric layer) of a multilayer substrate and 2 show a coil pattern, and 3 shows [one] a capacitor electrode pattern. \*\*: explanation of the configuration of an LC filter ... The LC filter using for example, the coil L and the capacitor as LC composite part was known conventionally [drawing 4 A reference]. One (sectional view) of the examples of it of the LC filter formed into small SMD is shown in

drawing 4.

[0004] This LC filter formed into small SMD builds the coil section formed with the conductor pattern, and the capacitor section in the multilayer substrate 1, and forms a side-face electrode (illustration abbreviation) in the exterior of this multilayer substrate 1. Specifically, it is as follows.

[0005] illustration -- like -- the 1st of the multilayer substrate 1 -- layer 1-1 -- as a protective layer (cover layer) -- using it -- the 2nd -- layer 1-2 -- on 1-3 and 4th layer 1-4, the coil pattern (conductor pattern) 2 is formed, respectively, between these coil patterns 2 is connected with beer (illustration abbreviation), and the 3rd layer (L section) of the coil section is formed.

[0006] moreover, the 5th of the multilayer substrate 1 — layer 1-5 — the 6th layer of the capacitor electrode pattern 3 is formed on 1-6 and 7th layer 1-7. And with these capacitor electrode pattern 3, a capacitor is formed and it considers as the capacitor section (C section). [0007] It connects with a side-face electrode and the above-mentioned coil section and the capacitor section make the predetermined conductor pattern parts of the coil section and the capacitor section the SMD-ized LC filter while connecting between predetermined patterns with beer. [0008] This LC filter is miniaturized as structure (the L section and the C section are arranged up and down) which has arranged the capacitor section to the down side (component-side side to a mother board) (it arranges in the location which is the direction of a laminating of a multilayer substrate and faced each other), and has arranged the coil section to that up side.

[0009] By the way, in the LC filter of the above-mentioned configuration, in order to obtain a high capacity in the C section, the high dielectric constant ingredient is used for the dielectric layer of the capacitor section. namely, the 5th which constitutes the capacitor section — layer 1-5 and the 6th — the dielectric constant of layer 1-6 — epsilon 1 \*\* — carrying out — the dielectric constant of other layers (1st layer 1-1 the 4th layer 1-4 and the 7th layer 1-7) — epsilon 2 \*\* — the case where it carries out — between these dielectric constants — epsilon1 >epsilon2 Dielectric materials, with which relation is realized are used.

[0010] \*\*: explanation on manufacture ... The drawing 4 B reference above-mentioned LC filter is manufactured according to each following process.

\*\* -1: sheet-ize the slurry of the ceramics and a binder and manufacture a green sheet.

- [0011] \*\* -2: form the coil pattern 2 or the capacitor electrode pattern 3 by printing of conductive paste etc. on each manufactured green sheet.
- \*\* -3: carry out the laminating of each green sheet in which each above-mentioned pattern was formed, consider as a layered product, and carry out the heat press of this layered product.

  [0012]
- \*\* -4 : carry out the debinder of the above-mentioned layered product, and calcinate it.
- \*\* -5: the calcinated layered product is divided in a division slot, it considers as each chip, a terminal is formed in the both ends, and an LC filter is completed. The cross section of the completed LC filter becomes like drawing 4 B.
- [0013] In the LC filter completed as mentioned above, as shown in drawing 4 B, curvature occurs. That is, if coincidence baking of the different-species material is carried out, according to the difference of burning shrinkage, curvature like illustration will occur and a multilayer substrate will curve.

[0014]

- [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The following technical problems occurred in the above conventional things.
- \*\*: if coincidence baking of the dissimilar material is carried out, curvature will occur and the multilayer substrate which constitutes LC composite part will bend. Therefore, generating of an exterior defective increases.
- [0015] \*\*: when curvature occurs in a substrate, with the SMD-ized components, the mounting activity to a mother board etc. is difficult, and a mounting condition also has it. [bad]
- In case this invention solves such a conventional technical problem and manufactures LC composite part, even if it performs coincidence baking of different-species material, it aims at making it curvature not occur. [0016]
- [Means for Solving the Problem] Drawing 1 is the principle explanatory view of this invention, and the same sign has shown the same thing as drawing 4 among drawing 1.
- [0017] This invention was constituted as follows in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem. Namely, the coil section which set up the coil pattern (conductor pattern) 2 which possesses the multilayer substrate which carried out the laminating of two or more dielectric layers, and constitutes a coil (L) on dielectric layer [ of this multilayer substrate / some ] 1-2 1-4, While preparing the capacitor

section which set up the capacitor electrode pattern (conductor pattern) 3 which constitutes a capacitor (C) on another dielectric layer 1-5 - 1-7 In LC composite part which made higher (epsilon1 > epsilon 2) than the dielectric constant (epsilon 2) of other dielectric layers the dielectric constant (epsilon 1) of the dielectric layer which constitutes this capacitor section, the dielectric layer which prepared the above-mentioned coil section is pinched. 1-1 [ at least one-layer ] consisted of a dielectric layer 1-5 of the dielectric layers which carried out the laminating to the opposite side of the dielectric layer which constitutes the capacitor section which constitutes the capacitor section, and a dielectric layer of the same ingredient as 1-6. [0018]

[Function] The operation of this invention based on the above-mentioned configuration is explained based on drawing 1. When manufacturing LC composite part of the above-mentioned configuration, it manufactures by performing coincidence baking of different-species material like the conventional example.

[0019] Although each dielectric layer is contracted at the time of this baking, burning shrinkage changes with dielectric materials. For this reason, the force of a different direction occurs between the dielectric layers from which an ingredient differs. Since the dielectric layer of the same ingredient as the dielectric layer (high dielectric layer) which sandwiches the coil section and is used for the both sides at the capacitor section is prepared according to the above-mentioned configuration of this invention, even if it carries out coincidence baking of the dissimilar material, the force of the curvature generated by contraction at the time of baking is negated mutually, and it stops however, generating curvature as a whole.

[0020]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained based on a drawing.

\*\*1: Explanation of the 1st example ... Drawing 2 reference drawing 2 is the explanatory view of the 1st example of this invention, and the same sign has shown the same thing as drawing 1 among drawing 2.

[0021] \*\*: -- \*\*\*\* of the configuration of an LC filter -- this example is the above-mentioned conventional example and an example of an LC filter similarly formed into small SMD.

[0022] This LC filter formed into small SMD builds the coil section and the capacitor section which were formed with the conductor pattern in the multilayer substrate 1, and forms a side-face electrode (illustration abbreviation) in the exterior of this multilayer substrate

1. Specifically, it is as follows.

[0023] it was shown in drawing 2 -- as -- the 1st of the multilayer substrate 1 -- layer 1-1 -- as a protective layer (cover layer) -- using it -- the 2nd -- layer 1-2 -- on 1-3 and 4th layer 1-4, the coil pattern (conductor pattern) 2 is formed, respectively, between these coil patterns 2 is connected with beer (illustration abbreviation), and the 3rd layer (L section) of the coil section is formed. [0024] moreover, the 5th of the multilayer substrate 1 -- layer 1-5 -the 6th layer of the capacitor electrode pattern 3 is formed on 1-6 and 7th layer 1-7. And with these capacitor electrode pattern 3, a capacitor is formed and it considers as the capacitor section (C section). [0025] It connects with a side-face electrode and the above-mentioned coil section and the capacitor section make the predetermined conductor pattern parts of the coil section and the capacitor section the SMD-ized LC filter while connecting between predetermined patterns with beer. [0026] This LC filter is miniaturized as structure (the L section and the C section are arranged up and down) which has arranged the capacitor section to the down side (component-side side to a mother board) (it arranges in the location which is the direction of a laminating of a multilayer substrate and faced each other), and has arranged the coil section to that up side.

[0027] \*\*: -- in the ingredient of each class, and the LC filter of the explanation above-mentioned configuration of a dielectric constant, in order to obtain a high capacity in the capacitor section (C section), it is the dielectric layer of the capacitor section -- the 6th layer (dielectric constant epsilon 1) of the 5th layer of high dielectric materials with a high dielectric constant is used for 1-6 as usual with 1-5.

[0028] However, when the high dielectric constant ingredient (dissimilar material) was used only for the capacitor section and it calcinates, curvature occurs like before. So, in this example, the 1st layer (high dielectric materials) of the same ingredient as the capacitor section which is the protective layer (or cover layer) of the maximum upper layer was used also for 1-1.

[0029] in this case, the 1st -- the dielectric constant of layer 1-1 (protective layer) -- epsilon 1 and the 2nd -- layer 1-2 and the 3rd -- layer 1-3 and the 4th -- the dielectric constant of layer 1-4 -- epsilon 2 and the 5th -- layer 1-5 and the 6th -- the dielectric constant of layer 1-6 (capacitor section) -- epsilon 1 and the 7th -- the dielectric constant of layer 1-7 -- epsilon 2 \*\* -- it carries out. However, it is epsilon1 >epsilon2 among these dielectric constants. Relation is

realized.

[0030] Thus, the coil section is inserted and the high dielectric layer which becomes the both sides from the same ingredient is set up. If it does in this way, curvature will not be generated even if it carries out coincidence baking of the dissimilar material.

\*\*: what is necessary is just to make thin thickness of the dielectric layer which constitutes the explanation capacitor section of the thickness of a dielectric layer, when it is arbitrary and the capacity to need is large. Moreover, what is necessary is just to set the 1st layer of the thickness of the dielectric layer of 1-1 (surface layer) as the thickness which can cope with the above-mentioned curvature.

[0031] \*\*2: Explanation of the 2nd example ... Drawing 3 reference drawing 3 is drawing having shown the 2nd example of this invention, drawing 3 A is the example of the sectional view (with no element placement) of an LC filter, and drawing 3 B is the example of the sectional view (those with an element placement) of an LC filter.

[0032] The same sign has shown the same thing as drawing 1 and drawing 2 among drawing 3. Moreover, in 1-K, the surface layer (dielectric layer) of a multilayer substrate and 4 show thick-film resistance (printing resistance), and 5 shows components (discrete part).

[0033] \*\*: -- explanation of the example of the example 1 (with no element placement) of a configuration of an LC filter ... drawing 3 (A) -- 3 \*\*, as shown in drawing 3 (A), the 1st layer of this example is the example of the example (with no element placement) which carried out the laminating of the low dielectric layer (dielectric constant epsilon 2) further on 1-1 (dielectric layer for preventing curvature).

[0034] it was shown in drawing 3 A -- as -- 1st layer 1-1- the configuration as the LC filter of the 1st example with 1-7 [ layer / 7th / same ] -- it is -- this -- the laminating of the layer [ 1st ] surface layer 1-K is further carried out on 1-1.

[0035] in this case, surface layer 1-K -- 2nd layer 1-2- the 4th layer consists of 1-4 and an ingredient (low dielectric layer of a dielectric constant epsilon 2) as the dielectric layer of 1-7 with the 7th same layer. moreover, the 1st layer and the 5th -- layer 1-5 -- 1-6 [ layer / 6th ] consists of high dielectric layers (dielectric constant epsilon 1) of the same ingredient.

[0036] Thus, like the 1st example of the above, even when [ which is a high dielectric layer for preventing curvature ] layer [ 1st ] surface layer (low dielectric layer) 1-K exists further on 1-1, even if it carries out coincidence baking of the dissimilar material, curvature does not occur.

[0037] \*\*: explanation of the example of the example 2 (those with an element placement) of a configuration of an LC filter ... The example shown in drawing 3 B reference drawing 3 B is an example which carried components (discrete part, printing resistance, etc.) in the LC filter shown in drawing 3 A.

[0038] Like illustration, the thick-film resistance 4 and other components (discrete part) 5 may be carried in the multilayer substrate 1 which constitutes an LC filter. At this time, the thick-film resistance 4 and other components 5 are carried on surface layer 1-K of the multilayer substrate 1.

[0039] In this example, the curvature by coincidence baking of a dissimilar material as well as the example of above-mentioned drawing 3 (A) does not occur, either. Therefore, since a surface layer 1-K top can form in an even field, the element placement to a surface layer top is made easily.

[0040] (Other examples) Although the example was explained above, even if it makes it this invention be a degree, it can be carried out.

\*\*: it is applicable to other LC composite part using not only an LC filter but the coil L, and Capacitor C.

[0041] \*\*: if burning shrinkage is substantially the same even if it is not the same ingredient at all with the dielectric layer of the capacitor section, the high dielectric layer 1-1 for preventing curvature is usable even if other components are contained.
[0042]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, there is the following effectiveness. That is, in case LC composite part is manufactured, the curvature at the time of carrying out coincidence baking of the dissimilar material can be prevented by inserting the coil section and setting the high dielectric layer of the same ingredient as the dielectric layer of this capacitor section as the capacitor section and the opposite side.

[Translation done.]

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### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the principle explanatory view of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the explanatory view of the 1st example.

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view of the 2nd example.

[Drawing 4] It is the explanatory view of the conventional technique.

[Description of Notations]

1-1 to 1-7 Layer [ 1st ] - the 7th layer of a multilayer substrate (dielectric layer)

1-K The surface layer of a multilayer substrate (dielectric layer)

2 Coil Pattern

3 Capacitor Electrode Pattern

[Translation done.]

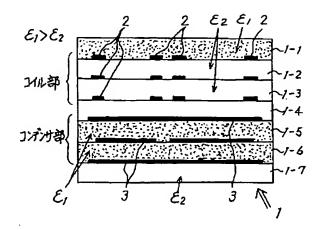
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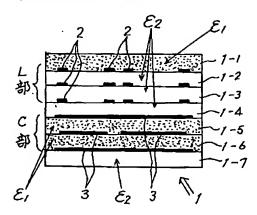
DRAW:	INGS
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[Drawing 1] 本発明の原理 説明図



[Drawing 2]

# オ/実施例の発明図 (LCフィルタの新面図)



1:夠基板

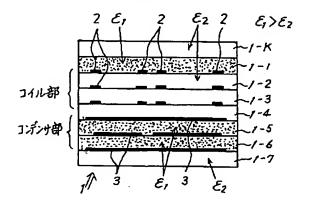
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 $(\varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2)$ 

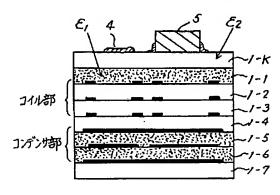
[Drawing 3]

# 才2実施例の説明図

# A:LC74ルタの断面図(部品搭載無し)



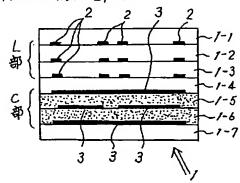
# B: LC 74119の断面図(部品搭載有り)



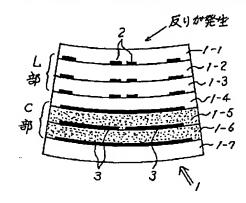
[Drawing 4]

# 従来技術の説明図

A:LCフィルタの断面図



B:焼成後のLCフィルタの説明図(断面図)



[Translation done.]